

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.


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
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NOTICES.

 All debts due in Pennsylvania for the Colonization Herald and African Repository, will be remitted to Mr. PINNEY, at Philadelphia; all others to S. WILKESON, Colonization Rooms, Washington.—Also, all communications in relation to the Repository,—the subscribers to which are earnestly requested to remit their subscriptions.

 No letters to the Repository, will be taken out of the office, unless *post paid*.

 *This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.*

INTEREST CENTERING UPON AFRICA.

It has been said, “there is a tide in the affairs of men.” The same is true of nations. At one time we see the inhabitants of the earth looking to one portion of the globe, and centering their plans and purposes there; at another time, another part rises into magnitude and commands attention. England has had her day. America has been the rising and reigning orb. France, Russia, Poland, Greece—classic Greece, now fallen, but struggling to rise—have all and each, at one time or another, been objects of unusual interest, and held in control the feelings of mankind. At present the focus of interest is in another quarter of the globe. The rays of light and the streams of life have begun to fall on dark and death-like Africa. This land, which once ranked so high among the powers of earth for her arts, her sciences and her civilization, has long lain in the “valley of the shadow of death.” Her hapless sons have risen only to be the prey of fiends, or to glut the insatiable appetite of avarice and cupidity. She has gone out of *mind*. Pity has forgotten to weep for her. Sympathy has had no pulse for her. Benevolence has not wished her well. Piety has thought it almost vain to pray Heaven for blessings on her head. And as the anxious traveller—having failed to discern any signs of approaching morn—has called out in despair, “Watchmen, what of the night?”—echo has thrown back his inquiry, “the night.”

But of late, light has arisen, in which Africa is seen. Her time of favor has come. She is no longer unnoticed and unknown. She has become emphatically a *focal point*. Some of the mightiest plans which now agitate the

bosom of patriotism and philanthropy, have her as their common center. Some of the vastest schemes of good, which piety and religion have originated, pour their tide of blessings into her bosom. America has begun to think, to act and pray, and to lay her plans for raising all the western coast into the ranks of civilization and high republican liberty. And *America never feels or plans in vain!* What she has already done, will soon demonstrate what she can do! The cause of *Colonization* has gone through the fiery trial, has come forth purified, and is now grasping the intellect and the heart of this whole nation. The most cheering accounts of increasing interest and favor, come to us from all parts of the world. That this interest is substantial devotion to the cause, is shown by the fact that the contributions are rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the general pecuniary embarrassments which prevail. Why is this? Has not Africa become a *new* object of interest? Has not fear in regard to the success of Colonization given place to strong confidence and unyielding determination to carry the cause onward to complete triumph?

• And while America is thus in motion, England has begun to think. Who can look upon the vast plans she has formed for exploring the Niger, and the interior of that great Continent, and not feel that Africa is soon to be the scene of operations which shall either bless or curse whole nations and astonish the world? Who can mark the promptness and energy with which she begins to execute what she has planned, while influence, wealth and power stand pledged to aid,—and not be convinced that “the times hasten,” and that the star of empire will suddenly rise over the “land of lions?”

But the most extraordinary and unlooked-for movement in behalf of Africa, is that of MOHAMED ALI, the Pasha of Egypt. He has resolved on the abolition of the Slave Trade in all his dominions, and has actually made, in person, a journey to his savage territory of Soudan, to execute his plans, and to introduce civilization, agriculture, the arts, sciences and religion. He encountered difficulties which would have turned most men backward. But he never halted till he had begun a thorough system of renovation.

We hesitate not to say, this is wonderful. That such a Prince should plan and begin to execute such a wise and benevolent design, is yet without a parallel in the world's wonders! And it convinces us more and more that Africa is soon to take a new rank among the nations of the earth.

We have not space to pursue this subject in any of its interesting and long-reaching details, nor to speak of all the nations that begin to feel, and all the plans that are in operation. Nor can we speculate upon the increased thirst and power with which the Slave Trade is pursued—only to say, it indicates that “Satan has come down in great wrath, knowing that his time is short!”

This subject appeals to every true-hearted American. “Is there a soul so dead” as not to awake under its power. Who can refuse to feel and act with the rest of the world, when a whole Continent is at stake?

This subject calls upon every christian. When Jesus bled on Calvary, he thought of the millions that now moulder in Africa. He is now inducing his followers to sympathise with him. Who of them all will refuse?

"Ethiopia is stretching out her hands." Let fervent prayer be offered continually for her. "They call us to deliver." Let enlarged benevolence mark all our plans. Let increased liberality in our contributions show that we are not slow to understand the indications of the great Head of the Church, nor slack to fulfil his vast designs. "The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth others, shall himself be watered."

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., SEPT. 8, 1840.

HON. S. WILKESON :—

DEAR SIR.—In a late Boston religious newspaper, a correspondent spoke of the Colonies in Liberia, as degraded, vicious, poor and slave-dealing communities. About the same time the United States Schooner Grampus returned to our waters, from a cruise on the coast, touching at the Colonies ; and having for many years personally known her commander, Lt. JOHN S. PAINE, as a gentleman of much intelligence and accuracy of observation, as well as of great probity, I requested him to state to me, frankly, his impressions of the actual condition of those Colonies. His reply, which I afterwards obtained his permission to make public, is herewith transmitted to you, for the African Repository.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON GREENLEAF.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD, 16th AUG., 1840.

DEAR SIR.—Having lately visited the Colonies of the colored people from the United States on the coast of Africa, in whose fate I am aware you take much interest, I am able to assure you that their condition confirms the hopes of the friends of Colonization.

My opinion of their importance is quite changed, from a nearer view of their actual state and capacities.

I had supposed them weak, and their influence limited. I found them exercising a moral influence, calculated to do more for the cause of humanity than I had believed possible, from the restricted means of the Society in the United States.

This Society and the Colonies have suffered abuse in such varied forms that I should hardly know where to commence their defence, but will offer you my own impressions on some points which I remember to have heard or seen selected to injure them with the community.

They have been accused of participating in the Slave Trade—this I consider entirely false.

They have been said to be inefficient in preventing the Slave Trade—this I conceive is a mistake.

The British Colony of Sierra Leone, containing probably ten times the number of inhabitants, and which has cost the Government of Great Britain one hundred times the sum raised by the American Colonization Society, has now less real and permanent influence for good, than the little group of settlements commenced and sustained by private philanthropy in this country.

There are two principal reasons for this disparity in their influence. While the subscriptions to the funds of the Society were at a low ebb, the Colonists were taught to depend on themselves; and they made such use of the lesson that I have no doubt of their capacity to sustain themselves, to increase and extend their influence rapidly even without further aid. When attacked, they have always defended themselves nobly, though obliged often to contend with vastly superior numbers. But the principal reason of their superiority to the African British Colonists is, I think, that they have no whites to seize on the lucrative and respectable situations. I was so forcibly impressed with their position in this particular, that I will not disguise my opinion, which is, that no white man should be admitted into the Colony as a resident, except perhaps the Governor. If the Missionary Societies will support stations there, their messengers should be colored men. Colored men, I repeat, should hold all the situations which command respect, and exercise important influence. The Colonists of Sierra Leone, &c., are in a position similar to that held by the Africans of the non slave-holding States—"among us, but not of us,"—with ample political, but no social advantages—and principally for the above reasons.

There is a considerable amount of trade carried on by the Colonists, but I cannot inform you of its precise value; it is however enough to be considered of so much importance by the settlers, as to have created some discontent among the coast traders, with whom it was a monopoly.

The state of religion or morality, (those of my faith have not learned to distinguish between them precisely.) is very satisfactory, and much superior to that of the British Colonies. It will, I feel sure, compare forcibly with any community containing a similar number of inhabitants.

No one who has seen their villages, their houses, their cultivated grounds, will doubt for a moment that they are an industrious community.

There are doubtless, as elsewhere, different degrees of individual merit; but the laws made by themselves, as well as the prudent management of the Society here, through their highminded, brave, and intelligent agent, Gov. BUCHANAN, inspire me with perfect confidence in their prospects.

I am sorry that the want of statistical notes prevents my giving you a more exact view of the actual state of the Colonies; in the meantime, I will repeat my opinion that real knowledge of their situation and capacities is sufficient to convert any unprejudiced American to the cause of Colonization.

I am, sir, with high esteem and respect, your friend,

JNO. S. PAINE.

To Professor SIMON GREENLEAF,

Cambridge, Mass.

LATE FROM LIBERIA.

By the arrival of the *Trafalgar*, we have despatches from Governor BUCHANAN, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA. }
JULY 1, 1840. }

DEAR SIR.—The *Trafalgar* has arrived here on her way to Baltimore, and I avail myself of the opportunity she affords to inform you of the progress of affairs in our African world. You need be under no apprehensions of overcrowding us with emigrants. If properly supplied with medicines and such stores as are requisite for the sick, with suitable medical attendance, we could receive with all ease five thousand this year. Only let me know

in time to make my preparations, and the more you send the better. Population is now the great desideratum. We have a vast territory of the finest land; an extensive trade, and a well established Government. We possess abundant resources for all the purposes of an independent nation; and no where are the facilities for acquiring individual wealth more various; but we are too weak in numbers to possess the goodly land, and gather the rich-fruits before our eyes. Send us men, sir, industrious and enterprising men, and this wilderness will soon bud and blossom like the rose, and your interesting Colony will realize your highest anticipations.

War has lately broken out in the neighborhood of Bassa Cove, between BOB GREY and JOE HARRIS on the one side, and the natives of New Cesters and the Fishmen of the Cove on the other. The slavers at New Cesters are said to be the instigators of it, and to some extent they supply the means to their friends to carry it on,—furnishing them with arms and ammunition, &c. The proximate cause of this bad agency in the affairs of the natives is the procurement of slaves; but the ultimate and principal object is to injure our settlements in that quarter, and, if possible, to break them up. An express arrived here two days since with messages from BOB and JOE, (who, as you are doubtless aware, have for some time been allied to us,) asking aid, and detailing some facts in relation to the origin and motives of the war. It appears that the New Cesters people, who have for years driven a profitable business as factors for the slavers, accused BOB and JOE some time since of being inimical to the country, because of their having sold land to the Americans, and countenanced the establishment of the settlement, thereby throwing obstacles in the way of the Slave Trade generally, and actually causing it to be broken up about Bassa Cove. Were it not for the Americans, they contended, the English men-of-war would not be so much about New Cesters, as they could not then gather information, &c. This was urged so strongly that these friendly chiefs were much at a loss, and had not our timely expedition to Little Bassa been crowned with complete success, they would, in all probability, have gone with the current and joined the others against us. But that triumph of our arms, for the time, silenced all opposition, and greatly strengthened the hands of our allies. Since the return of CANOT to New Cesters, however, the attempt to organize an extensive combination against GREY and HARRIS has been renewed, and within the last ten days hostilities have been actually commenced. Though nothing very decisive has as yet taken place, these chiefs seem to have rather the worst of it. I enclose one of a number of letters I received from Bassa by my last courier. I have ordered the supply of a small quantity of powder and a few guns to the allies, but have required SHERIDAN and the others in authority there, to avoid any steps that may involve us in the war. At present my plan is to stand aloof until the farther development of facts shall remove my doubts as to the real cause of the war, and the necessity of interfering to sustain our friends. For this purpose I have sent messages to PRINCE, of New Cesters, to demand the reason of his attack upon JOE and BOB, and to require him to bring the palaver forthwith before me for amicable adjustment. His reception of this message will either enable me to settle the difficulty or demonstrate the truth of our suspicions against him. In the latter event, it may be necessary for us to take the field; though I shall try every other possible means to accomplish our object before resorting to this—and I hope with success—for I cannot believe that the natives will dare to hazard a war with us, even though backed by the slavers. Their only hope can be, that the heavy rains will deter us from an expedition into the woods, and they know we have no vessel to transport a force by sea. But in this they will be disappointed, should the exigency demand a resort to

arms. No truth is more certain than that sooner or later we must fight the slavers or surrender the high principles on which we have planted ourselves.

As long as they remain in our neighborhood they will annoy and injure us through the medium of the savages, whom they possess such abundant means to influence. For my own part I care not how soon the collision may come; it would be much less hazardous and infinitely more agreeable to fight them than to be exposed to these repeated conflicts in the outskirts of the Colony with the natives. On the arrival of the *Saluda* it is my intention to take possession of the Cove, expel the Fishmen, and build a town. The loss of the cutter alone prevents me from seizing the occasion of their present posture of quasi war with us to occupy the Cove with an armed force. I shall employ some fifty or sixty men as a regular body for three or four months, to be employed for the double duty of guarding the place, and clearing, building, &c. I have always regarded that place as the most eligible site for business in Liberia, and I shall hail the day that sees our first gun mounted and the first fire kindled there, as an important epoch in the Colony. Shall I call the town Ashmun?

A vessel lately at the Gallinas was seized by the sailors while the captain was ashore, and carried off. They had shipped for a legal voyage, but on arriving at the Gallinas, the captain sold himself and the vessel to the Spaniards to take a cargo of slaves to Havana, and while on shore completing the arrangement, the sailors, learning his intentions, weighed anchor and sailed away without him.* A large vessel was captured a few days since at Cape Mount, bound to Gallinas, with a rich cargo of goods. I have not been able to learn the names of any of these vessels.

The *Crawford* did not carry away slaves, but instead, took as passengers a large number of Spaniards from New Cesters and Gallinas. The principal personage was a daughter of Don PEDRO BLANCO, by a native princess. She was attended by six ebony maids, and served, it is said, in princely style.

The English men-of-war have nearly all deserted the coast, and instead of twenty, as there were last year, there are now but two or three; but these are very vigilant, and are proceeding on the plan I recommended to the senior officers of the station last year, viz. blockading, or rather lying in wait about Gallinas and New Cesters. I hope soon to see some American cruisers here again, as from present indications, a good deal of business will be done this season.

I am surprised that neither of us has ever thought of procuring a shingle machine; a thing of such peculiar value here, where labor is high and scarce! The cost of them is trifling, and the profits would very soon pay for one; but the convenience would be sufficient to justify the expense.

We have often spoken of an oil mill, and a manufactory of soap. Is there any probability of getting either in operation? They would be, particularly the latter, of vast advantage to the Colony.

The season has been remarkable for the quantity of palm oil manufactured on the coast. Had the cutter not been lost, I could easily have collected a full cargo for the *Saluda* before her arrival; as it is, we shall have but a very small part of a cargo. There are a number of vessels on the coast engaged in the trade, and all have done better than in any former years. I hope my earnest request for a small vessel will have prevailed, and that one will be soon here. Two, as I before intimated, would be much more advantageous; in which case, one should be of a hundred tons, and coast

* They carried her to Sierra Leone, and delivered her to the authorities there.

along as occasion might require, to Sierra Leone, or run over to the islands, &c.

I have just received letters from Sinou, where all is quiet and peaceful.

Nothing new has occurred in reference to GAY TOOMBAY, except the increasing probability that he will be surrendered. This embargo is continued with the whole country northwest of us—much to the annoyance and discomfort of both kings and people—and I am assured that measures are now in progress to throw off this heavy pressure, by delivering up the bandit and murderer.

I have been expending some money in putting the fort in this town in a state of repair. Yesterday one of the new 12 pounders was mounted, and in the course of a week two more will be in battery. In addition to these three guns, I design making a small magazine in the center of the fort, and, should the estimate of expense be moderate, to erect a martello tower, on which one of the 24 pounders may be mounted on its arrival. On the summit of the Cape we have four long 12 pounders, for which carriages are yet to be made. These form a battery which effectually commands the harbor, and will be the best guaranty against the aggressions of the slavers or other pirates. The whole expense actually incurred on the fort, and to be incurred there and on the Cape, will not exceed \$200. This is exclusive of the proposed magazine and tower. I need say nothing in defence of this expenditure, as its importance is too obvious to be argued.

To show you how various and of how opposite a character are my employments, I may inform you that just now my attention is divided between these warlike preparations, and the compilation and arrangement of our statute laws. This is a work of more difficulty than would be supposed at first sight. Since the first temporary code, prepared by the Board in 1820, there have been several sets of enactments and resolutions having the force and authority of laws, made on both sides of the water; many of these have become inapplicable to our present circumstances; many are of opposite and conflicting character, and all are scattered here and there through letters, reports, and books of records, so as to be as inaccessible to those for whose benefit they were designed as a sealed book. By the return of the *Saluda*, I hope to have a fair transcript of such as seem to be in force, made in a connected form, to lay before you, with such suggestions as may occur to me.

Since I commenced this sheet a Brig has arrived from Salem, which reports Captain TAYLOR, from Boston, at Sierra Leone, with TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY HOGSHEADS of tobacco, which will glut our market for some time. He will be here in a few days after calling to supply the hidalgos, at Gallinas, as they all do. By the way, I think this an infraction of the United States' laws, as much as building or being concerned in the ownership of a vessel designed for the Slave Trade. It is certainly, in the most direct and important manner, "aiding and abetting the Slave Trade."

I am glad to say my health is pretty good at present, though I have occasionally of late been afflicted with slight attacks of fever. Though too free from actual illness generally to complain, my system is obviously effected by the climate, and I find the cares and labors of office wearing me out.

The publication of the proposed premiums for stock, agricultural productions, &c., has had a good effect, and will, I doubt not, prove a powerful incitement to our farmers. Our farm looks well, and the long job of the mill, though not yet finished, is in a forward state. You can form no idea of the difficulty of completing so heavy an undertaking here at present as a mill. We have but few mechanics, and an immense amount of building and other work going on at different places.

I have lately been shown some excellent leather tanned by Mr. DAVID MOORE, of this place. He intends carrying on the business regularly, and has employed one of the emigrants, of last September, to assist him. There is abundance of iron ore here, and I have no doubt the business of making iron would be very profitable, were there people here who understood it. The natives back of us a few miles, make nearly all their knives, spears, cutlasses, &c., of iron, smelted by themselves, which is greatly superior to either the English or American.

Accept the assurance of the continued esteem and friendship with which I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS BUCHANAN.

HON. SAMUEL WILKESON,

General Agent Am. Col. Soc., Washington City.

VERY LATE FROM AFRICA.

By a recent arrival, direct from Liberia, we have still later intelligence from the Colony—from which we select the following for this number of the Repository :

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, }
21 JULY, 1840. }

DEAR SIR,—The Schooner Fabius, of Providence, arrived yesterday from the Island of St. Thomas, and will sail in a day or two for the United States. I seize the opportunity she offers of again addressing you. My late communication by Dr. HALL, as well as those by the Dolphin, Grampus and Haidie, I trust will have been received ere this reaches you. From them you will obtain information of the general progress of affairs down to second instant.

Hostilities continue among the native tribes in the vicinity of Bassa Cove, without however any action of a decisive character taking place. A message has lately reached me from the Prince of New Cesters that he is not at enmity with us, and that we are not to regard his warlike demonstrations in our neighborhood as indications of a spirit of hostility towards the Colony. I have directed Mr. SHERIDAN to inform him that the persons with whom he is waging war are our allies; and as he is thus destroying the general peace of the country and interrupting the friendly intercourse of the several native tribes with one another and with the Colony—to guard and preserve which we are pledged to our allies—I expect him immediately to cease fighting and refer the subjects of dispute to my arbitrament. There is but small hope that my efforts to arrest the progress of the war will succeed, as long as the slavers on the spot find it so much to their interest to keep it on foot; but I shall notwithstanding use my utmost exertions to restore peace to the country.

I have within a few days had the pleasure of visits from the Wanderer and Saracen, two of his Britannic Majesty's cruizers, from whence I received information of the capture of six slavers, by the former vessel, and two by the armed schooner "Viper." All these were under Spanish or Portuguese colors, but American built. I ascertained also the name of the American Schooner (the "Courtenay") which was carried off by the crew from the Gallenas and given up to the authorities at Sierra Leone as Spanish property. Her master's name is FRAILEY; he was also nominal owner—the papers representing him to have purchased her at New Orleans a short time before her departure for Havana. I understand the crew are

to be sent to the United States, when the Government will doubtless be put in possession of all the facts. There is at this moment an American Brig called the "Theophilus Chase," lying at Gallenas, which brought out a cargo of merchandize, provisions, &c., for the slavers, and for the purchase of which they have offered twenty-five thousand dollars. Hitherto the master has refused to sell (as he says) and it is probable as the place is so closely watched by the men-of-war, he may not sell—but we shall see!

Another vessel, the *Euracha*, (I am not sure that this is the correct spelling of the name,) which for two or three weeks has been hovering on the coast between Gallenas and Cape Mount, has been six times chased by the *Wanderer*, but owing to remarkable sailing quarters has every time distanced her pursuer. She is American built—from what port I know not.

THEODORE CANOT has purchased an Island in the river Cesters, a short distance from the beach, which he is about to fortify; and having bought out the other traders, is hereafter to carry on the whole business himself, on a large scale. From good authority I learn that he has collected in his baracoons about a thousand slaves. There are also a great number of the Gallinas belonging to the several factories. The price has lately become much reduced, in consequence of their accumulation in the baracoons, and the difficulty of shipping them away. Prime slaves are bought for ten dollars, and inferior ones at six and eight dollars.

I have occasionally in former communications alluded to the annoyance caused us by the conduct of certain English traders, who, in a spirit of bravado and defiance, often treat our laws with contempt and rob our citizens of the advantages which of right belong to them, within the limits of the Colonial jurisdiction. These offences have been much less frequent since my arrival in the Colony, than they were formerly, but they still occur at times, and the want of a small vessel, which might, besides serving as a trader, act as a guarda costa, puts it out of our power either to prevent their aggressions or punish them at points distant from the settlements.

Captain HERBERT, of the Schooner *Gil Blas*, of London, lately received on board at this place four individuals and carried them to New Cesters, contrary to the laws of the country, of which he was apprized. On his return here a short time afterwards, I had him arrested and fined four hundred dollars (\$400) with costs. Before his departure I obtained information of another infraction of our laws in certain transactions with the Fishmen at Bassa Cove, of which he was guilty, and immediately had another warrant served on him. On investigation it turned out that he had only received a quantity of palm oil on board, from the Fishmen, which belonged to another English vessel, and had himself done no business besides. I therefore concluded to dismiss the suit against him, on his furnishing me proof of the illegal transactions of the other vessel—the *Mary Jane*, of London—by which on her return from England damages can be recovered from her. However I caused the oil (three puncheons) to be delivered to me.

In reference to the persons carried to New Cesters, an explanation is necessary. Some two years since, or more, when CANOT was a frequent visitor, I might almost say a resident of this place, he formed an intimacy with a young woman here, and finally took her away with him, as a mistress; she has since kept up a secret intercourse with her family, and the persons alluded to, whom HERBERT carried down to New Cesters, were two of her sisters, a brother and a waiting maid, who are to live with her and share in the munificence of her paramour. But if they ever come within reach of my authority, they will get a practical proof that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Besides the case of the "*Mary Jane*," I am in the way of collecting proof against the "*Haidie*," a Brig belonging to the same London

house, of a similar violation of our laws, and on her return here from England shall bring an action against her.

But while making these complaints against the English traders, I cannot forbear placing in distinguished contrast, the honorable and gentlemanly conduct of the naval officers of that country, with whom I have had the pleasure of such delightful intercourse during my residence on this coast. They invariably manifest a warm interest in the prosperity of the Colony, and often lay me under obligations by their kind offers of service and co-operation in the great objects of our enterprize.

You have doubtless often heard of the native custom of trial by ordeal. A case occurred lately in one of our Kroo towns, which resulted in the death of three persons, to whom the judicial water, (called by the natives saucy water,) was administered. The occasion was this :—the headman of the town had lost a child by a sudden death ; and according to a universal superstition, it was believed that some person had caused the death by supernatural agency, or, in the country phrase, had “ made witch for it.” Suspicion in this case fell upon three individuals of the town, and they were subjected to the ordeal, and died in consequence, thus establishing their guilt beyond the possibility of doubt. But as these abominable practices are forbidden by the laws of the Colony, TOM FREEMAN, the head Krooman in question, was arrested and is now in jail awaiting his trial for murder. It may not, under the circumstances be expedient to hang him, but some severe punishment is necessary to put a check to these bloody superstitions.

Since the case of TOM FREEMAN, another poor fellow, a Krooman, was seized at a town on the farther side of the St. Pauls River, and was about to be sacrificed in the same way, when he found means to send me word of his situation. An order was immediately issued for his release, which arrived just in time to save him. He told me himself, “ Pose you book no come quick, den kill me one time.” Another case has this morning been made known of three persons being confined and about to undergo the same fate. I have despatched officers to the place to demand their release and to summon the King before me by whose order they were doomed to the ordeal. I fear that after all we will have to hang some of these murdering chiefs, before a stop is put to the practice.

You will be pleased to hear, I am sure, of the public celebration of the 4th of July in this place. In spite of most inclement weather, we had a grand parade and review of the militia of this part of the Colony—fired a national salute—and went through a sham fight with considerable regularity and great eclat.

We had a few days since rather a novel kind of visitor—a schooner from the Canary Islands, laden with potatoes and onions. She sails to day and expects hereafter to trade regularly to this place. I have advised him to add to his cargo, nuts, grapes and poultry—which he promised to do.

Affairs remain as they were in the country north of us—and I hear nothing of late of the arch scoundrel GAY TOOMBAY.

Our domestic concerns generally are prospering.

With continued esteem and respect,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. BUCHANAN.

BUXTON'S REMEDY, &c. (CONTINUED.)

WE noticed in a former number, that Mr. BUXTON looked mainly to the West Indies for the colored agents to carry out his plans in Africa. On that subject he says, "there is a feeling in the hearts of emancipated negroes towards the land of their origin, which seems to have arisen spontaneously in various congregations." The truth of this statement we do not question, but connected with it, there is, to say the least, a strange inconsistency in the conduct of British missionaries and philanthropists in their course towards this country. Why is it not as consistent and as praiseworthy for Americans to seek the civilization of Africa, and the elevation of their own colored people, by planting them in the land of their forefathers, under the influence of her institutions, and the instructions and ordinances of the christian religion, as it is for the English to pursue similar measures in reference to the colored race?

The civilization of Africa is presented as a scheme of pure benevolence. The co-operation of the civilized world is invited, the trade of Africa is to be thrown open, and the country and adjoining seas to be neutral ground in time of war. With these liberal professions we might have expected at least christian forbearance, and a reference to what has been done by the American Colonization Society, as an encouraging evidence of the practicability of more extended operations.

When the plan of American Colonization was first published, our free colored people hailed it as the dawning of better days for their race. Ministers and pious men offered themselves for emigration in greater numbers than could be sent. But the British Abolitionists declared against American Colonization, and sent their paid agents into this country to get up a crusade, not only against the Colonization Society, but against the institutions of our country—and they were but too successful.

At first the efforts of the British philanthropists in behalf of the African race were directed mainly to their immediate and universal emancipation,—now that they have changed their plan, ought we not to expect a corresponding change of policy towards this country? Such, however, is not the fact. Their denunciations against American Colonization were never more bitter. Although they rely on colored men to carry out their measures for civilizing Africa, yet their agents are employed in this country in endeavoring to turn the emigration of our free colored men from Liberia to the West Indies. Why not encourage them to go directly to Africa? Why prejudice the American colored man against the land of his forefathers, while every effort is made to qualify the same class of men in the West Indies to emigrate thither? This glaring inconsistency can only be accounted for by a deep rooted hatred of our institutions, and a desire to monopolize the trade of Africa. But let the friends of American Colonization be united and persevere—our country cannot long remain indifferent to the organized attacks of Great Britain on our interests, under the guise of benevolence.

American Colonization presents equal claims to the favor of the South and the North, the christian and the patriot. Every lover of his country, and of his race, can meet on this consecrated ground. The influence of the British and their emissaries over our colored people is already beginning to give way. Societies are forming among intelligent colored people to aid the missionary efforts in Africa, and considerable sums have been contributed the past year by colored men in various parts of the United States for the support of Colonization.

SHIP SALUDA having sailed from Norfolk, August 3, sprang a leak, and was obliged to put into Philadelphia, where she underwent repairs and sailed August 31st, but after getting to sea she sprang another leak, and put into New York, where she is at present. Another ship has been chartered to take her cargo and passengers to Liberia, which is expected to sail this week. We hope to be able to give further particulars in our next.

From the Liberia Herald.

MR. TEAGE,—With a desire to make the amende honorable, for the frequent breaches of promise I have been guilty of towards your paper, I proceed at once to comply with your request, in transcribing from my journal, the following leaf, which is at your service :

Monday, 20th Jan.—"According to previous arrangement, we embarked at sunrise, in the barge, for Heddington, *alias* Black Tom's, to meet the warrior chief BALLAH SADDY, who had made a tender of his services to the Governor, in the war with GAY TOOMBAY. The morning was clear; and the Harmattan winds blowing fresh over the land, gave an invigorating coolness to the air quite refreshing. Our spirits acknowledged its exhilarating influence, as we glided gaily over the laughing stream. Three of the party had flutes, which were often in requisition, and the wild forest banks echoed back the refined notes of Handel and Beethoven.

"About 2 P. M. we arrived at the pretty little establishment of White Plains, and, as usual, were received by the kind occupant with great politeness and courtesy. We remained here only long enough to have the boat furniture secured in one of Mr. WILSON's out houses, and then started on foot into the woods. The path, though rough, and like all native paths, very tortuous, we found by no means as difficult as we had been led to imagine. The thick overhanging foliage screened us from the fierce sun, and the air was bland and fragrant. Birds of various plumage were sporting themselves among the branches, and the deep wood was vocal with a thousand different voices from the clear whistle and finely modulated tones of the thrush and oriole, to the chattering of the monkey and the discordant bawl of the ill omened 'whaw whaw,' whose hoarse cry, it is feared by some far-seeing colonist, is destined to check the advance of civilization, and perchance drive it backwards into the sea.

"The country through which we passed was finely elevated and undulating; several bright little streams crossed our path, or ran gurgling and sparkling down the hill side on either hand: the soil was good, though somewhat rocky, and the trees larger and much freer from the everlasting vines, which nearer the beach bind up the forest in an impenetrable maze.

"The sun was yet above the horizon, when we were greeted by the

usual sight of two large framed houses, through the trees, which plainly enough told us we had reached the place of our destination. Our arrival created quite a sensation; as so large a number of pale faces had never been seen together at the town before, and this too, was the first visit of the 'GOBENAW,' who, of course, was an object of extra interest, until each for himself had ascertained that the same number of legs and arms belonged to his Excellency as to other men.

"After resting ourselves a few moments at the Rev. Mr. BROWN's, we repaired to the 'palaver house,' where his majesty BLACK TOM was waiting to receive us, and do the honors of introduction to his guest, the GOULAH. This person, when we entered, was sitting on a mat in the midst of some dozen of his warriors. He appeared to be about thirty years of age, of a fine muscular form and pleasing countenance; but while his features were in repose, I thought they exhibited but little of the warrior, and began to doubt the propriety of his command over the bold looking fellows around him. Soon, however, I had cause to change my hastily-formed opinion. When informed by the interpreter, that the Governor was ready to hear his word, he sprang to his feet, and throwing his robe gracefully over his shoulder, came forward with an air of great dignity, and assuming an attitude that would not have discredited the Roman orator, spoke for about ten minutes, in a clear manly voice, and with an eloquence of tone and manner truly striking. His gestures were graceful and expressive, and, though he spoke in an unknown tongue, it was not difficult to understand the sentiments he uttered.

"While speaking, his warriors remained seated on the ground, in the most earnest and attentive silence, except when he occasionally turned towards them, to demand their approval of his declarations; they responded in a deep hoarse growl of approbation. The substance of his speech was—that the news of war between the Americans and GAY TOOMBAY, had reached him, and he had come to offer his service to the Governor: he was the enemy of GAY TOOMBAY, and the friend of the Governor. Whatever the Governor wanted him to do, he would do; if to go home, he would go; if to stay where he was he would stay; but if to fight—and his eyes gleamed a fiercer light, and his tall form grew still more lofty—then his heart would rejoice! He had sent word to the Governor, to say that himself and men were at his service, and he had asked for permission to visit the Cape; but the Governor had come out in the woods to meet him, which made him proud—it was a great honor; but he wanted one more favor—to be sent against GAY TOOMBAY, and commanded to bring his head to the Governor. When he ceased his warriors greeted him with a burst of applause, and then one and another rose and performed a wild and terrific war-dance, in which they yelled and chanted the prowess and daring of their chief. Each, as he ended his performance, made a singular kind of obedience to him, by bending almost to the ground and touching his foot. At length the chief caught the excitement of the scene, and springing up with a savage yell, he cried out in a voice of thunder—'I want to die!—give me war! there are no leopards in the woods to kill me!—I want war!—send me to GAY TOOMBAY—send me to the woods with war!—I am a bushman, and love to fight among the trees,—I don't like the town where there is no war,—I can die in the path!'

"After making suitable acknowledgments to BALLAH SADDY for his friendship and offers of his service, the Governor, from motives of policy, declined sending him to GAY TOOMBAY's. He told him the Americans were fond of peace, more than war; and never engaged in hostilities if they could avoid it. GAY TOOMBAY had done bad, and unless he would make satisfac-

tory reparation, should be punished. But the palaver must be talked first, and then if war was necessary, the Governor would call BALLAH SADDY, and together they would march against GAY TOOMBAY, and destroy his country.

"From the palaver-house, we repaired to Mr. BROWN's, and there witnessed a scene of a very different character, which made a deep impression on the minds of all our party. This was nothing less than a prayer meeting of natives, recently converted from paganism, under the instrumentality of Mr. BROWN, and now formed into a church. At the ringing of a bell, they promptly assembled in a large school room, which was entirely filled in a few minutes. Mr. B. read a chapter and then one of the natives led in prayer. This part of the exercises seemed to me very irregular and confused—all raised their voices at once, and each appeared eager to create excitement, by groaning, clapping and shouting. After the praying a number of the converts rose, in succession, and told us, in broken English, their experience of the love of God. Their limited knowledge of religious phraseology, and the quaint figures they of necessity had recourse to rendered the expression of their sentiments difficult and some times ludicrous: but many of them made up in earnestness what they lacked in clearness of language. One or two of the adults, whose better knowledge of English enabled them to explain themselves more fully, interested me very much by their intelligent views of christian duty. One of them, SIMON PETER, was exceedingly earnest in enjoining upon his brethren the necessity of frequent prayer—the duty of forgiveness to enemies, and kindness of all men.

"On the whole, though there was, of course, many things obnoxious to criticism, there was a good deal of genuine religious feeling apparent, and, for one, I was both delighted and astonished at the marvellous change in the character and hopes of these simple-minded and ignorant children of the forest. They have discarded the devil-bush, burnt their gree-grees, abandoned their saucy wood, and abolished polygamy among them. Whatever may be thought of the reality of their christianity, the external change is certainly wonderful; and I have no doubt many of them are, in the Bible sense of the term, *new creatures*. Seventy-two of them are numbered in the church: many of the younger ones received their first instructions, in the knowledge of Christ, in the families of Colonists, and not a few I am told, trace their first serious impressions to the faithful exhortations and godly examples of those who for a season were their masters. Surely this fact may be set down as an offset to the oft-repeated charge, that the "Colony exerts a pernicious influence upon the natives."

ITEMS,

From the Liberia Herald, of July 8.

On Saturday (4th July) there was a grand parade and review of the troops by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. Under his fostering care, the military spirit is revived; the system restored and regulated by a prompt application of an equitable discipline, for which his Excellency is so famous. As a tribute of respect to his Excellency, to whom, for his generous and catholic efforts for our good, the Colony owes unspeakably more than to any other man, despite the needless noise and bustle and bragging of certain other philanthropists, twenty-six guns were fired from Central fort. A substantial dinner was served up at the Government House at 3 o'clock, of which officers and men and a large number of citizens partook

A band of music, which, by the way, is the first ever heard in the Colony, made its *debut* on that day. The youths who composed it deserve the highest credit, for their rapid progress in the art of playing.

FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS.—Dr. S. M. E. GOHEEN gave a breakfast at his residence, on the morning of the 4th, and on the evening of the same day, the same gentleman entertained a select party at tea.

A number of gentlemen and ladies whiled away the evening of the same day with his Excellency.

Fifteen elephants are said to have been killed very recently in the vicinity of Junk.

An American brig, Sarah Ann, of Salem, is here selling rice. The rice was purchased in Sierra Leone, for the Gallinas market, but the captain says the place was glutted.

An American vessel was lately sold at the Gallinas, by her captain, for the purpose of carrying off a load of slaves. No time could be lost. The captain was on shore arranging matters, and the slaves were sent off in canoes, but before they reached the vessel, the crew slipped, and put to sea. They are said to alledge for this unceremonious "put off," that they did not ship to carry slaves. Captain FISHER, of the brig Sarah Ann, fell in with her at sea, determined not to return to the Gallinas. The captain is in a rather *funny* predicament.

It is reported by the natives, that a few days since, a large vessel just from the Havana, with a full and valuable cargo, was taken off Gallenas, by one of H. B. M. cruisers. They say the crew of the slaver was landed by the Captain at Cape Mount. They further state that a slave factory is in full operation at Soolima, a few miles south of the Gallenas, well supplied with an unusual good assortment of English and American goods.

WEATHER.—The weather for a week past has been unprecedentedly fine, for this season. Look out for showers when it clouds up again. The wind, however, has prevailed from the south and east for nearly three weeks, rendering it almost impossible for vessels to get to the leeward.—[*Referring to June 26th.*]

GOOD NEWS.—A correspondent from Junk, writes that rice can be purchased from the natives in great abundance.

WAR.—The war between the English and Joliffs at Gambia, continues to rage with great fury.

MISSION.—The Kroomen are so anxious for a missionary establishment in their country, that they are said to be building houses in anticipation of Mr. CANFIELD's return.

There has been an import of 4000 bushels of corn from Africa into the port of Salem, Mass.—*Conn. Congregationalist.*

The army-worm has destroyed many fields of cotton in Louisiana.

TO THOSE CLERGYMEN WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE good custom of taking up collections for Colonization on or about the 4th of July, was extensively observed throughout the country on the last anniversary of our Nation's Independence. The receipts from that source have already been considerable. But still a very small part of our churches were called upon for aid. Some clergymen chose not to bring the subject before their people at all. Many, however, intended to do it, who were prevented by circumstances. They were otherwise engaged, or there was present an agent for some other society, or it was communion Sabbath, or some other reason hindered at the time. We know of many who were in this condition. To all such we would respectfully suggest that it is not yet too late. And we would entreat them to make immediate arrangements to present the subject to their people, and take up a collection. They will find abundant materials in the present state of the cause and the Colony, to construct a most interesting and effective sermon. And when the facts are spread before the people, they will deem it a great privilege to contribute. The Society never needed assistance more than at the present time; and never before would every dollar accomplish such extensive good. The cause of Colonization is now making rapid advances. The foundations are laid; and the materials for the building are ready. The Colony is just in that state which is calculated to make the best possible impression upon the natives of the country, 30,000 of whom are more or less under its influence. There is an earnest cry coming up from thousands, "come and help us." Brethren, what is the work of the *Ministry*? Does it not labor to bless and save "every creature?" "The field is the world"—the *whole world*. Wo to the hand that would fix any limits to Christian benevolence. We must go out to bring up from their pollutions—to purify and to save—the debased and the wretched, wherever found. Our movements on the powers of darkness must be aggressive. We must go in search of those that are lost, we must find them out, and bless them with the regenerating influences of the Gospel.

Think, dear brethren, of that day when you must meet at the judgment, not only the people of your own peculiar charge, but the scattered and peeled of Africa, now dark and desolate, yet importuning for the bread of life; begging for the blessings of religion; and having no kind shepherd to lead them to the green pastures of the Gospel, and the living waters that flow out from the sanctuary. What will *you* do for them? *One* sermon preached *for* them, may do more good than *ten* on ordinary subjects! Let not your benevolence be too circumscribed—your sympathies too local—nor your principles of action too earthly.

We shall hope to hear from you on this subject. It is impossible to send an agent to every church that is anxious to aid the cause of Colonization, and the spread of the Gospel in Africa. The men cannot be obtained to go every where on this errand. The pastors themselves must do it; and God will reward them. To HIM we look for success. He is the pillar of our hope—the strong rock of our defence.